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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

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From the Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society.
GROVE ON SHEEP—SPURIOUS SAXONY MERINOS.

(Concluded.)

I aim to have my sheep in good condition before winter sets in, which I consider an important point in sheep husbandry, and which but too many of our wool-growers and farmers overlook. Many let their sheep come into winter too low in condition, which accounts for the great losses they often sustain; and to lay the fault somewhere, they lay it at the door of the constitution of the animal, and pronounce it "feeble," when in fact no one was to blame but the owner himself. The constitution of the sheep was good, but the judgement of the owner was poor. A few bushels of grain fed at a proper time late in the fall, when pastures are poor and grass has lost a great portion of its nutriment, is worth double or triple the amount when winter has set in and sheep are reduced in condition. I cannot recommend too strongly this part of sheep husbandry to the attention of wool-growers and farmers in general, as in a great measure the prosperity of the flocks through the winter and the following spring depends upon it; for they will shear more wool, raise more lambs, require less feed and lose less sheep.

Another subject which I would recommend to their attention relates to the salting sheep. In summer this is done once or twice a week, and in winter by feeding salted hay, as it is the general practice of salting hay at haying time, and it is generally believed that it cures and preserves hay the better. This, however, I believe is not founded in fact. I discontinued the practice seven years ago, to the evident benefit of my flocks and herds, but I keep salt by them in troughs, and let them go to it whenever their inclination prompts them, and my hay is equally as well cured.

But while I have reverted to the reprehensible practice of putting up wool in bad condition, and in which no farmer who values his character as a woolgrower, or an honest man, for one moment ought to indulge. It gives me great pleasure to state that in the great quantity of wool which, as a purchaser, I have had the opportunity to examine, I find a great majority of clips are in good, and many lots in excellent condition, which commendation is more applicable to the woolgrowing regions of the State of New-York than any other State in the Union.

I apprehend, however, that there is an error, fatal to the true interests of the farmer, continually adverted to in the agricultural journals of the day, whether designedly or inadvertently I will not say—that is of raising mammoth cattle, swine and sheep, without taking into account cost of production. And it is greatly to be lamented, that gentlemen giving accounts of great and splendid animals, do not have them accompanied by accurate statements of the cost of production, which it would be very desirable to know, as farmers then could make an estimate whether there is any or more profit in raising them or those of less size. For if one calf has the milk of one, and as is sometimes the case, of two cows all summer, and as it grows up, meal and other niceties besides, and another, half the milk of one cow four or five weeks, and then skim milk a few weeks longer, it is easy to calculate which costs the most!

I have, however, not intended to make any remarks on cattle at this time, and, therefore, return to my subject. I

say then that we see many statements of extraordinary large and fat sheep and heavy fleeces, but I have always looked in vain for statements accompanying them, of the amount of feed they have consumed to produce that heavy carcass or fleece. I have searched all the English and American authors in my possession, but they are all silent on the subject, excepting one, and that is Youatt. He states that a writer in the Farmers' Journal "fed his ewes twenty-five pounds of mangel wurtzel and five pounds of good hay each per day." I can keep at least five ewes on that quantity! What breed of sheep they were is not stated, and we are left to surmise that they belonged to some extraordinary breed of which some "Crack articles" appear in the agricultural papers of the day, and which are held up to the wonderment of the world, and as examples for the farmer to follow. But let them belong to any breed whatever, certain it is that they are monstrous great consumers, and would never compensate the farmer of this country, who has got to sell his mutton at a low price, for raising them. In England, where meat is very high, they may answer, but in a country like ours, where it is generally low, they would not answer, as the flock owner's main dependence is the wool!

The large mutton sheep have been tried, faithfully tried, and accurately experimented with, in Germany, where mutton brings more than double the price it does here. They did not answer there, and were abandoned; and it was found that the pure Saxony Merino, and the well bred grade sheep, (crosses of the native and Saxon,) returned a far greater profit, for a given quantity of feed. I then, ask what prospect there is for the great mass of farmers, to make them more profitable than the smaller breeds of sheep bearing fine wool?

Let us, then, return to the true principle of agricultural economy; that he who produces most, at least expense, is most deserving, and the sheep which returns the greatest profit, at the least expense of keeping, is most valuable.

But, in another point of view, I wish to present this subject. I have said, before, that the Saxony Merino has a propensity to fatten; let us now see to what extent, and what amount of feed, a wether consumes to make him fat. An uncle of mine, in Germany, who keeps a flock of them, of between 3000 and 4000, some years ago, fattened 400 three years old wethers; he commenced feeding them about the middle of December; the 400 received 26 German bushels, or 3½ lbs. each, per day, and as much as they would eat of wheat and oat straw, some peas and moulty clover hay. The first of May following, they were sold to the butchers, and their live weight was 135 lbs. on the average, their dead weight, 88 lbs. or 22 lbs. to the quarter; a number of them reached 30 lbs. to the quarter. They were washed and shorn before they were delivered, and their average weight of fleece, was 4½ lbs. (four and one-quarter,) eleven months growth, and sold at 16 cents per pound. They were in common store order, at the commencement of feeding.

Let us now turn to the large mutton sheep of England, and compare the two together. If we take as the basis of our calculation, Youatt's statement, and assume that a grown wether requires as much feed to fatten, as is required for a suckling ewe, namely, 25 lbs. of mangel wurtzel, and five pounds of good hay, when according to Wagener, 4.60 lbs. of mangel wurtzel are equal in nutriment, to 2.00 lbs. potatoes, or in round numbers, 25 lbs. of the former, are equal to 11 lbs. of the latter; hence, the 25 lbs. of mangel wurtzel, and five pounds of good hay per day, would be sufficient to fatten three and one-quarter of the Saxony Merino wethers, to one of the English mutton sheep, in a given length of time. And from the former, we would obtain 286 lbs. of excellent mutton, and fourteen pounds of superior wool, but what amount of mut-

ton and wool we would receive from the latter, we are again left to surmise. But Mr. Youatt states, "that the heaviest pure Leicester sheep, of which there is any authentic account, belonged to Mr. Morgan: his weight, alive, was 368 lbs. and the weight of carcass, was 248 pounds;" and, "that the heaviest of Mr. Painter's pen of 32 months old Leicester wethers, exhibited at the Smithfield cattle show in 1835, weighed 165 lbs. the other two, were 155 lbs. and 143 lbs.;" and he further states, that the average weight of fleece of the New-Leicester is between 6 and 7 pounds."

I have no desire to enlarge upon this subject, and multiply cases, as I think, I have clearly shown that the pure Saxony Merino, not only has a great propensity to fatten, and that on a given quantity of feed, they produce as much mutton and wool as other celebrated breeds of sheep. That the quality of its wool is superior, is admitted by all. I might here close my communication; but there is another subject which I feel it my duty to notice. I have reference to crossing the Spanish or Saxony Merino, with the large mutton sheep of England.

This subject was brought before the agricultural community, and highly recommended in some portions of Germany; great advantages were promised to result from it, but it proved to be a delusion, and was abandoned. It has also been recommended and tried in England, and I mistake not, was equally unsuccessful. Were it, however, confined to those countries alone, not a word would come from my pen; but, as it has been brought to the notice of the farmers of this country, and recommended for their adoption, not as the result of long tried and accurate experiments, but, more as the result of a "belief," I feel bound to notice it.

I do not wish, however, to deter any gentleman from adopting the recommendation, if he chooses, but I cannot nevertheless abstain from stating the experiments of others, and what I believe to be the facts and which may prove to be of advantage to a portion of our farmers.

The cross particularly recommended is the Spanish or Saxony Merino ewe, with the South Down Ram, and the objects to be attained are a greater weight of carcass and fleece, and a quality of wool equal to Merino. The question, however, is: Can or have these objects been attained? If attained or attainable, at what cost? Is the increased weight of carcass commensurate with the increased quantity of feed the animal requires? And does the greater quantity of wool, if any, for this is a doubtful point, as the South Down is not a heavy fleece bearer, compensate the loss of quality? These are points first to be determined before we recommend the cross to others.

In Germany where the experiment was faithfully and accurately tried for a series of years, it proved as I have already stated a failure. It is true the weight of carcass was increased, but at the same time the animal became a greater consumer; the weight of fleece was a trifle increased by the first cross, but as the crossing advanced, it diminished again, and the superior quality of the wool was wholly lost. "The first cross was bad, the 2d worse, and the third was worst;" and the wool was such a heterogeneous mass, that innumerable different qualities appeared on the same individual, but the bad greatly preponderating over the good. It fell far below the quality of full blood Merino. It was deficient in those qualities so necessary to make a good fabric, namely fineness, evenness, of fleece, evenness of staple, evenness and closeness of curves, for the more regular and finer or smaller these curves, the finer, the softer, the more flexible and the more elastic is the wool generally, and when rightly manufactured produces a fabric the most soft, the most flexible, the most compact, and the most durable.

The theory then that the quality of the wool is between

the Saxony and Merino, and equal to the latter, is not supported by facts and must fall to the ground.

With regard to size, it was found that the animal has attained a greater weight of carcass, and came somewhat earlier to maturity, but these two points were not deemed an equivalent for the greater quantity of feed he consumed.

In Germany as well as in this country, wool is the primary and mutton the secondary object of the flock owner; and if the "new breed of sheep" are not profitable in that country, where mutton bears double the price it does here, it follows as a matter of course that they are much less profitable in this country, and cannot be commended to the favorable consideration of the American farmer.

D. H. GROVE.

Buskirk's Bridge, (Hoosick), January 15th, 1842.

TO PRESERVE SHEEP FROM THE GAD-FLY.—In vol. vii. of the N. E. Farmer, we find the following remarks upon this subject, by Mr. Fessenden:

There exists in some parts of the country, a species of fly, which naturalists call *Æstrus cris*, of the same genus with that which deposits eggs in the hair of horses, and causes bots. This fly attacks sheep from about the middle of August to the middle of September, deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the animals, and causes those worms, which so frequently destroy them. The Mechanic's Gazette recommends as a preventive, covering the nostrils of sheep with a list of gauzy substance, through which the animal can breathe, and keeping it in its place by some adhesive substance. We doubt, however, the practicability of "keeping it in its place." Another preventive which sheep-owners tell us is effectual, is to keep the noses of the sheep constantly smirched with tar, from about the middle of August to the latter end of September. If the sheep swallow some of the tar, so much the better, as it prevents or cures the rot, and confirms their health.

If the fly has performed its mischievous function and the seeds of the disorder are already sown, you may make use of the following: Take half a pound of good Scotch snuff, pour two quarts of boiling water on it, stir it and let it stand till cold; inject about a table spoonful of this liquid and sediment up each nostril of the sheep with a syringe. This must be repeated three or four times at proper intervals, from the middle of October to the first of January; the grubs are then small and are easier destroyed than afterwards, and have not injured the sheep as they will if deferred until later. Half an ounce of assafetida, pounded in a little water, and added to the snuff, will make it more effectual. The owner of the sheep need not be alarmed when the operation is performed, to see the sheep very drunk and apparently in the agonies of death, as they will in a few minutes recover. I never knew any bad effects to follow. Dry snuff may be blown up the nose with a quill, and have a good effect; but it is a tedious dirty job. I have tried vinegar and blue dye with but little or no success.

Instead of Scotch snuff, a decoction of tobacco will answer the purpose. A gentleman who owns a large flock of sheep, informs us that he has used it with perfect success. Spirits of turpentine are injected into the nostrils of sheep, as a remedy for worms; but that substance appears to possess one material disadvantage, which should preclude its use for that purpose, namely: when thrown into the nostrils it kills the sheep as well as the worms.

LAYING LANDS TO GRASS—THE NEW SYSTEM.

Every farmer of experience has found it difficult to give every field a proper share of dressing from the barnyard. One lot is ploughed, manured, and planted; a second lot is treated in the same manner; then a third, and so on. But as it has been customary to plant one lot two years in succession in order to rot the sod thoroughly, half a dozen years are required to prepare three lots for grass. Now before the lapse of this term the first lot may need ploughing again, though not one half of the good tillage lands of the farm have had a single visit from the manure cart. The consequence generally is that a large proportion of the tillage land lies unproductive, and the owner says it is not in his power to make farther improvement for want of manure.

Under that old system none of the plough land was turned over except that portion which bid fairest for a good crop of grain, and all those lots which lay low, or

between highland and meadow, were suffered to lie unproductive, or to run to bushes and briars.

Now the new system which we have been practicing for nine years past professes to relieve the farmer from this difficulty. Instead of planting and sowing so many acres as to exhaust all the manure of the farm, we have been urging the propriety of planting less and of keeping more acres in grass.—And in favor of this plan we have been offering to farmers various weighty reasons.

It is known to all men of experience in these matters that hoed crops are very expensive, and that they are resorted to in most parts of New England for the purpose of fitting the land for a more profitable burthen—for grass. Very few calculate on being remunerated from the proceeds of the corn field or the potato field without taking into the account a whole series of crops, including not less than three or four cuts of grass to wind up the series. It is quite common to hear people say they expect no nett income from their hoed crops, but that their hay harvests will repay all the outlays necessarily made in tilling.

It is quite clear then that if the hand tilling, or a part of it, can be dispensed with, no loss will ensue to the cultivator. On the other hand if he well considers the subject he will be convinced that "there is much gain, every way."

If he can renovate his old mowing grounds, or a portion of them, without going through with a tedious process of tilling, he not only saves labor, but he spares his land, he avoids subjecting it to an exhausting crop, and he can thus give every field a dressing in due season, because each one will require but little manure.

It is quite a common practice to turn a green sward field in the spring and plant it with corn or potatoes without applying any manure during the first season—a little ashes or plaster being put in the hill to set the corn growing—and tolerable harvests are often obtained under such culture, reliance being placed on the rotting green sward to carry out the corn, &c. to maturity.

Now instead of letting corn or potatoes have the exclusive benefit of a rotting green sward we may rather let the next year's grass have it, for grass is more profitable than grain. Turn green sward land one month after haying is over and you secure a rowen crop under the sod, more valuable as manure than the grass you turned under in May for corn; consequently but little manure will be needed in addition to this rowen to give the field a good dressing for grass.

It is agreed by all observers that there is no comparison between grass and grain as exhausters of the soil; that it is doubtful whether grass is an exhauster. If grass then is the principal burthen of the field there will be no kind of difficulty in making the field rich; and every one knows that in a great proportion of N. England grass is more profitable than grain.

But is it feasible to keep land in grass without adopting a system of rotation embracing corn, grain, and potatoes? This is the point to be proved, and the remainder of this article will be devoted to it, promising that we do not recommend the entire abandonment of any article which the farmer may want for his own use.

Green sward land may be renovated to better purpose by turning it in August and sowing grass seed on the furrow than by sowing the seed in the spring in company with spring grain. For proof of this we appeal to all who have tried it. We have within four years persuaded hundreds to adopt the practice of sowing grass seed on the green sward furrow; and we have heard of but just two instances of failure where the rules which we pointed out were observed. These two were in Beverly, where the land was dry and sandy and the seed was thrown on in a very dry time.

It is true we have heard farmers say they had tried fall seeding and did not like it; on enquiry we found they had sowed, as late as October—some with manure—some without manure—many had sowed in September, after corn or potatoes had been taken off—or in August, on stubble land, turned over but not manured. The consequence was they did not well succeed—the winter killed the roots or the dry weather scorched root and branch.

On the other hand we have heard hundreds complain of the failure of spring seeding within the last two years. When sown with oats, particularly, if the oats did not so spring up as to choke the grass, when the oats were removed the sudden admission of the sun, on plains fairly exposed to the rays, has proved very destructive to the young plant.

It is not contended that all fields can with equal ease be turned so flat as to be fit for sowing without tilling. We speak of the thousands and thousands of acres, lying within forty miles of the Capital, which may be so turned and sown. A good plough will turn any tolerably easy land flat enough to be sowed down; and it may be laid more even at this season than in the spring when the land is full of hard lumps.

But in this system we are not confined to the common tillage lands of the farm. We plough all our low grounds that will bear a team. We plough the strips lying between meadow and upland. We plough glades of land that have borne nothing but brakes and rushes, and low blueberry bushes. We plough lands that are not suitable for planting, on account of the springs that gush up in the early part of the year; and we lay these lands as even as a carrot bed. Lands that we could not meddle with in May, we can manage with perfect ease in August.

By turning the sod under and keeping it there, we render the soil more light, and it holds in grass two years longer than it will when it has been thoroughly rotted; and there can be no question but that the green crop of grass, &c. that we turn under will be very suitable manure for the grass that is to follow. Grass must be as good manure for grass as rye straw for a new crop of rye, or as corn stalks for a new growth of corn. But a light top dressing is required in all cases, to insure a good growth for the scythe next season, and to guard against the frost of the coming winter.

As a general rule, the best time for sowing grass seed is about the last week in August. If sown earlier than this, we are in more danger of summer killing—if later, we run more risk from winter frosts. It frequently answers well to sow rich land in the month of September, and we have known very good swaths to be cut in the summer, when the seed was sown the preceding October; but we cannot recommend this late sowing as a safe practice.

If grass is not an exhauster of the soil—and we cannot perceive that it is—how rich any tolerable farm may be made, when the principal product is grass? How light, also, the labor of manning a grass farm, compared with one that has numerous acres in tillage? Lastly, and above all, compare the profits of grass with the profits of corn, or of any kind of grain, in the district extending forty miles each way from the capital, and you will see the propriety of so filling our own markets with hay as to put a veto on all importations of the article from other States. We would rather buy grain than hay.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

CULTURE OF WHEAT.—I lately read a report made by a member of an English Agricultural Society; that "a farmer of his acquaintance had raised wheat in the same field several years in succession, and the last crop was nearly double the weight of the first." He stated also, "that the material used was very abundant and very cheap," but did not mention what it was. As this is an object of the highest importance to our farming interests, I have examined the component parts of wheat as obtained by analysis, and flatter myself that I have ascertained by what means our agriculturists may attain the same result.

It will be admitted by every one capable of referring on the subject, that all the properties found in wheat must be supplied by the soil, manures, rain or snow-water or by the atmosphere. How is it then, that land which once furnished large crops of wheat, will no longer produce it, even when the soil has been enriched by the best known modes of cultivation? The defect has evidently to be looked for in the early parts of wheat, as all the elementary portions can be obtained from the usual modes pursued in good farming.

In examining the properties of wheat as given by analysis, I can discover only one portion that is not supplied by the best routine of farming, and that is *silicate of potash*. Now as a given portion of this earth is absolutely necessary to the formation of wheat, and as our best soils and manures do not usually furnish an ample supply, it at once occurred to me this was the one thing needful; and that if an adequate supply be added by our farmers to their wheat lands, their crops will be always good, and a succession of crops be obtained from the same fields, increasing annually in quantity, until it arrives at its maximum, which will probably be sixty or seventy bushels per acre, on land of first quality.

Having, as I confidently believe, pointed out an application by which our farmers can greatly increase their

wheat crops, I shall now proceed to inform them how they can obtain an ample supply of the material, at a price that will enable them to use it freely. Glass of all kinds is a silicate of either potash or soda, and I think it can make no difference which is used, as both will probably produce the same result; it being well known that nitrate of soda is as effective when used as manure, as is the nitrate of potash. Hundreds of broken bottles can be collected in New York annually, and will only cost the labor of collection and grinding. I think it could be furnished as cheap as plaster. A sand paper manufacturer has offered to supply any farmer desirous of trying it, at fourteen shillings per barrel, ground as fine as flour; and as one barrel per acre would probably be an ample supply, the cost of trial would not be very heavy. Broken crockery of all kinds would furnish a supply of an inferior quality to glass. An inexhaustible supply could be obtained by calcining silicious sand with potash, and at a very cheap rate. It is more than probable, that fine ground silex, mixed with wood ashes or potash, would answer just as well as when chemically combined, for nature can produce combinations far better than man. Burnt clay would probably answer every purpose, by mixing it with wood ashes or potash, as clays contain from thirty to sixty per cent of impalpable silex. The other constituents of clay would be a valuable addition to the soil.

WM. PARTRIDGE.

New York, 34 Cliff st., May, 1842. [Cultivator.]

ON THE USE OF SALT FOR DESTROYING GRUBS.—In your June number is a valuable communication relative to the efficacy of salt in destroying the grub. By way of confirming this opinion, would it not be well to republish a communication made by Major Smith, of Albany, upon this subject, to the "Plough Boy," as long ago as 1821? You will find it in the 2d vol. 98th page. I am induced to make this suggestion in consequence of our mutual friend, H. D. Grove, remarking to me that he had used the quantity per acre recommended by your correspondent, without complete success, if with any success at all—which according to Mr. Smith is quite impossible unless the salt is dissolved. My experience confirms the truth of Mr. Smith's statement—I have long since called the attention of the cultivator to it, as one of the most important communications that have been made to the farmers.

Dr. Harris, in his report on the insects of Massachusetts, has made mention of the value of salt water in removing those aphides that prey upon the roots of plants—which confirms as far as it goes, the statement of Mr. Smith. The English periodicals contain numerous communications relative to the value of salt in destroying slugs, (snails?) and worms.—Grub worms, I presume are meant. They also state that to insure success, the weather and land must be damp. Mr. Field (Cultivator, vol. iv. p. 183,) killed grubs by using beef brine.

Any farmer who has a quantity of old brine and a watering can, may easily prove the truth or falsehood of these positions when the grubs appear next year. It is very desirable that intelligent farmers would on some scale or other, no matter how small, settle the question experimentally—and forward the result to some agricultural journal, so that from the number and variety of the communications something like certainty may be derived. It is to be regretted that the attention of intelligent farmers is not sufficiently concentrated upon the various topics of agricultural inquiry that are continually recurring. From the want of concert among them, many a valuable suggestion is lost. Here is a communication from a most respectable and accurate man, that has slumbered for twenty years, which would have been of incalculable value to the farmers, if ten of them had during that long period, stated its truth, and published their experiments. It is true that with the generality of farmers their experiments are rather the results of accident than design; at least this has been the case. But as there is now a spirit of liberal inquiry aroused in the farming mind, can it not be directed in a good degree to the same channel by the agency of the agricultural editor? Will it not do for you to urge your correspondents, for example, to put a good deal of salt—attic, as well as common—in their communications for some time to come, and thus furnish abundant data for settling the value of salt to the farmer, both as a manure and a vermifuge.

Every year the wheat districts suffer to a greater or less extent from the ravages of rust, and yet it is rendered more than probable that the free use of salt as a manure

prevents this terrible disaster. At all events, the celebrated Dr. Cartwright ascertained that if one pint of salt be dissolved in eight pints of water and applied to rusted wheat at the rate of two hogsheds to the acre, the rust entirely disappears in two or three days, leaving only a slight discoloration of the straw. Now will not the sowing of very fine salt upon rusted wheat when it is wet with dew or rain, answer every purpose and save the farmer from heavy loss?

Yours, most truly,
Genesee Far.

J. B. NOTT.

The editors of the Louisville Journal acknowledge the receipt of a box of candles manufactured from lard—as beautiful an article as the most fastidious could desire—from the manufactory of Messrs. DEWEEN & GRANT, of Lexington, Kentucky. These gentlemen, for a few years past have made from lard nearly one thousand boxes of candles and six to eight thousand gallons of oil annually.

LARD OIL.—We are glad to see that this new article, which will prove one of the greatest staples of the West, is rapidly working its way into use, in every quarter of the Union; and believe that Mr. Prentice's prediction, that "not another Whaling ship will ever leave our harbours," will be realized. We saw a letter yesterday, from Norfolk, Va. which stated that the Naval Agent in that place had ordered a quantity Lee's Cincinnati Lard Oil, for the use of the Navy, after having given it a fair experiment, and became satisfied of its superiority to Spermin. This opens a market of great importance, in a public and private point of view; the superiority of Lard Oil to Spermin for machinery and all other purposes, is now no longer a matter of experiment; that point has been settled by hundreds of our mechanics. No other is now used in our Western Steamboats. Hereafter, the U. S. Navy will draw all its supplies of Oil from the Western States instead of the Eastern, as heretofore.

The same mail brought a letter from the Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Rail Road, stating that they "had given the Lard Oil a fair trial, and believe it superior for machinery to any other article they had used." For many obvious reasons, Cincinnati will become the head quarters of this new manufacture. We have got the start. We have already three manufactories, and several more are in contemplation. Our various Canals, Turnpikes and Rail Roads will concentrate abundance of the raw material upon this point,—where the cheapest living in the Union, skilful artisans and facilities for exportation to all points, will tell the rest of the story.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The last Paris (Missouri) Sentinel says: "For eight or ten days past we have had almost incessant rains and mists in this country; and a few hours sunshine, on one day this week, scalded, and has, in all probability, killed thousands of dollars worth of tobacco in the hill. We are informed that the tobacco, which has been the most injured, was cultivated in lists and drills; that, which escaped unhurt, was cultivated as it is in Virginia and Maryland, by hilling and hoeing."

ROT IN COTTON.—A gentleman who has just returned from a circuit on the other side of the river, informs us that the rot is making dreadful ravages on some of the cotton plantations of West Baton Rouge and Point Coupee. In the former parish, Dr. Hereford, Dr. Lobdill, Col. Courtney and Mr. Gerholt, are large sufferers. In Point Coupee its damages are not so evident. The gentlemen just named, consider from one-third to one-half their crop lost.

The rot attacks the stalk in dry weather, and progressing slowly upwards, attains at length, the branches, leaves and bolls. On reaching the extremities of the tree, its progress is very rapid, so much so, that balls fast maturing observed one day to be perfectly sound, have been known to fall off the next in a state of complete puriency. —Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette.

League of Industry.—Under this title, a semi-monthly journal devoted to home manufactures, agriculture and commerce, has reached us from Richmond, Virginia. The prospectus is well and forcibly written, and shows that Mr. Moses Gould, the editor and proprietor, understands his subject. The most singular part of this business is, that the capital of the Old Dominion should be sending us of the north, homilies upon the propriety of protecting domestic industry. If Solomon were alive, we opine he would begin to think there was something new under the Sun.

THE PLEASURES OF A COUNTRY LIFE.—"I have but one word more to add to the advantages of husbandry, which is, that of all professions, none is more innocent or more pleasant. The business of it goes on in a known and certain course from season to season, from year to year; the gains from it are most satisfactory to a scrupulous conscience because our goods are sold in open market; are set up together with those of our neighbors, and of the same kind and species, whereby the ignorant may make the better comparison of their worth. We do not grow rich by jobbing or by buying and selling again, the profit of which too often consists in outwitting and preying on one another, but our advantages arise from the gifts of our beneficent mother, the Earth, whose gratitude generally requires the tiller's care, and by whose increase we hurt no one. Our dependence, next to God's blessing, is in our own skill and industry, and though the season disappoints us sometimes, yet that is neither so often, so great, or so fatal as the disappointments of those in other professions, whose trust and dependence is upon man. Whose miserable calamities fall out from the necessary trust in trade which one citizen must give to another and to his customers! whereas, the farmer sells for ready money. He may thrive also, without supplanting his brother, which the courtier or tradesman can rarely do. And certainly, that person must live a pleasant life, whose death every one desires to die—and there are very few of any art or employment but who propose to themselves, if they are able, a country retirement with at least some little of husbandry, in the last stage of their lives: if so, although other occupations may be in themselves innocent, yet this almost universal desire in men to quit them before they die, looks as if they found it difficult to discharge their consciences in them. They must be sensible that they can make no great figure as husbandmen—but there is some delight, even in negative virtue, in being awake and doing no ill. And, as I have had some taste and relish of these pleasures, I am desirous to propagate the sense of them as universally as I can; and it would greatly add to my satisfaction to have partakers with me in the enjoyment of it."

EDWARD LISLE.

Professor Liebig has a new work in the press on Organic Chemistry and Philosophy. It will be published simultaneously in this country under the care of Profess. Webster, the able editor of Liebig's former work. The work has been translated by Professor Gregory, who expressed himself as follows in relation to it.—New Gen. Farmer.

"In my opinion, this work will make the commencement of a new era in physiology. In translating it, I have experienced the highest admiration of the profound sagacity which has enabled Liebig to erect so very beautiful a structure on the foundation of facts, which others had allowed to remain for so long utterly useless, and of the logical structure and extreme cogency of his arguments. There is hardly a point in physiology accessible to chemistry (I mean, of course, those on which experiments have been actually made) on which he has not, by the mere force of his intellect, thrown the brightest light. In short, we now feel that physiology has entered on the true path, and the results, before long, will, I prophesy, be altogether astonishing."

OVER-PRODUCTION.—It would seem that whatever can be produced by the steam engine, power-loom and other improvements in machinery, has been generally, and in some articles of manufacture, sadly overdone in Europe and the United States; but this only adds to the farmer's comfort and wealth, as whatever depends solely on the hands, the plough, or the team, is not depressed *pro rata* in price and demand. When I see a farmer's wife exchanging a pail of butter, a basket of eggs, and a badly skimmed cheese, for calico and muslin enough to clothe all her children, while her husband stands by complaining of hard times, and contending that the dealer shall add thread and tape gratis, I am ready to exclaim with the Mussulman, "God is just; he gives to the rich man only one belly."

There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing sweeter than charity; nothing warmer than love; nothing richer than wisdom; nothing brighter than virtue; and nothing more steadfast than faith.—These united in one mind, form the purest, the sweetest, the warmest, the richest, the brightest, and the most steadfast happiness.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

GROVE'S ESSAY ON SAXONY SHEEP—We conclude to-day this very interesting article from the "Transactions of the N. York State Agricultural Society." Its suggestions relative to importations of *spurious* sheep, will, of course, excite caution in the minds of purchasers.

RUST IN WHEAT—We extract the following from a long editorial article in the Louisville Journal upon the subject of the diseases of wheat:

"As to rust, we presume that the readers of the Weekly Journal are by this time fully convinced that it may in all cases be avoided, by soaking the seed twenty-four hours in strong brine, in lime water, in a solution of blue vitriol, and many other soaks. Experiments sufficiently prove that rusted wheat will generally produce rusted wheat, and will infect pure wheat; and that it is in fact of the nature of seed, producing, like other seed, its like. It is on this principle that the soaks are used; they wash off the rust, or, more probably, the explanation is that they deprive the rust of vitality. The brine-soak is most generally used in England, and is probably preferable to the others. We could publish, if we deemed it necessary, many accurate experiments showing conclusively its efficacy in preventing rust: cases where all the neighboring wheat, and wheat in the same field with the soaked wheat, was attacked by rust."

It will be perceived, that the writer affirms, in positive terms, that by "soaking the seed twenty-four hours in strong brine, in lime water, in a solution of blue vitriol, and many other soaks," that the rust "may in all cases be avoided;" and as, without intending it, the positive nature of the writer's declaration, may lead many persons into error, and induce them to place reliance on a preventive means utterly inefficacious, we take the liberty of not only copying the above, but of submitting to the writer whether the disease he intended to name be not *Smut*—if that were his intention, either of the soaks recommended by him would prove effectual. This we are enabled from experience to state; but, in our opinion, all the soaks which could be concocted from now till harvest would not prevent the rust, that being a disease contingent upon the state of the weather just at that critical period when the grain is ripening. One of the most rusty fields of wheat we ever saw, was in a case where the seed had been soaked first in spring water, then in a brine made of salt, and the seed as sown, drained and rolled in lime. In this case the very precautions spoken of by the Journal, with the addition of previous washing and subsequent rolling in lime were resorted to, without the least possible effect.

What the causes are, which produce Rust or Mildew, is, and will probably remain for a length of time, a mystery, though from all the attention we have been able to give to the subject, we believe that many of the writers upon it have mistaken the effect for the cause. Sir Joseph Banks among the rest affirms, "that this disease is occasioned by the growth of minute parasitical fungus, or mushrooms, on the leaves, stems and glumes, or chaff, of the living plants; and that the roots of the fungus, intercepting the sap intended by nature for the nutriment of the grain, render the grain lean and shrivelled, and in some cases, rob it completely of its flour."

Now, we apprehend that the existence of this "parasitical fungus" does not commence until after the disease has taken root in the plant, and if so, it certainly cannot be called the cause, but must be esteemed as the effect of the previously diseased condition of the plants, for that which merely follows as a consequence cannot, by any fair parity of reasoning, be said to have been the occasion of its own existence, and it is obvious, that that which is produced by something else, cannot be the author of that which has prior being. It may, perhaps, not be as easy to say what is the cause of rust, as we have found it to deny that the disease is superinduced by parasitical fungus, though we firmly believe, that the exudation of the sap through the ruptured vessels of the plant, and its subsequent forming on the exterior of the stalk, either attracts the fungus from other bodies, or by its own putrefactive power generates it. But although we may not be able to determine with certainty, what is the cause of this disease, we are enabled by the observation of practical and scientific men to say, that it is frequently preceded by warm, sultry

days, dense fogs, unaccompanied by the slightest wind; at others a sudden gust of rain, and either, immediately followed by an intensely hot sun, and perfect calm. These phenomena, occur generally a few weeks before the maturing of the grain, and, from their very nature, are calculated to give great power and force to the roots of the plants, and hence a very active impetus to the upward flow of the sap, the which, if it meet with sudden check, or casual obstruction, from the then delicate and rather brittle condition of the stalk, will rupture its vessels and ooze out through longitudinal fissures thus formed. The sap when first exuded is of a whitish color, and, according to the length of time it is subject to atmospheric action, becomes darker and darker in hue, until it assumes the color of the rust of iron, and thus, we presume, it derives its name. Hence, then, we infer, that *plethora*, or overfulness in the supply of sap, (arising either out of the peculiar favorable condition of the atmosphere, whose phenomena we have described, or an over rich soil) is the cause of the disease, and in this we are borne out by two eminent agriculturists, whose essays we have already published, but shall here extract a sentence or two from each, by way of strengthening our position:

Wm. M. Peyton, Esq. after enumerating several assigned causes, says:

"But if on the contrary, it results from *plethora*, induced by excessive vegetation, then I am fearful it is an evil beyond remedy."

"That the last is the true character of the disease I am convinced, though I express the opinion with some diffidence, as I know it is opposed to the views of many agricultural writers of distinguished reputation."

"I have heretofore supposed that the exudation proceeded from the bursting of the minute surface vessels, whose rupture not being visible to the naked eye, had discredited the theory which taught the existence of what could not be seen. But in a conversation a few days since with a sensible and observing farmer of a neighboring county, he told me that the ruptures were distinctly visible, when the rust was removed with care. On the same day he illustrated the correctness of his statement by producing several stalks of rusted wheat, upon which longitudinal ruptures were very distinct under every blotch of rust examined."

C. G. Green, Esq. the president of the New Jersey Agricultural society, in his late report, gives the following cases, tending to the same point as the one given above:

"One of our farmers had an extraordinary piece of wheat, which he thought out of danger, it was so near ripe. On a very hot day, between the hours of one and three o'clock, there came a small cloud over, which completely drenched the field of wheat. A deathlike stillness succeeded; the cloud passed away; the sun shone intensely hot. The owner in this state of the case, went to examine the wheat, as it was much pressed down by the shower; he immediately observed a continual ticking, or snapping noise in every direction in the wheat. The straw was fine and bright, but upon examination he perceived it bursting in short slits of a fourth of an inch long, and the sap exuding in thousands of places. A day or two after, the whole field was darkened with rust and the wheat of little value. It does not appear that these circumstances take place while the wheat is growing, but only at this critical state of ripening."

On my neighbor White's farm some years since was one of the heaviest pieces of wheat straw I ever saw, remarkably fine, and nearly ripe. I had also a good piece advancing fast to maturity; on a close warm morning, a small cloud of fog arose from the meadow and gradually covered the two fields, but was not a general fog; being very still it remained hovering over the fields until the hot sun dissipated the vapor. Being acquainted with the above case, I was alarmed for the wheat and watched over it with deep interest. When the sun had somewhat dried the straw, and warmed it, the straw began to burst with a continual ticking noise, the sap exuding at all these little splits. In a day or two the fields were black with rust except some small spots, which are worthy of notice. An acre or two of mine was so near ripe that the wheat was tolerable good, and the rust on the spot of a reddish brown. In Mr. White's field there were some trees which kept the intense heat of the sun from the straw: there there was tolerable wheat, also. The rest of the fields would scarcely pay for gathering and threshing."

A question of importance arose on these two cases. Was this injury a fungus, the very fine seeds of which float about and attach themselves to the straw, as some of our learned Agricultural writers tell us, or is it the sap

of the straw that ran out and was dried on the straw, and was reddish or black according to its state of ripeness or fullness of sap?

Your committee are decidedly of the opinion that the sap being lost at this critical time of ripening is the true cause of the shrinking of the grain."

It must, we think, strike the reader very obviously, that the rust is not occasioned by parasitical plants, or fungus; that if the discolored matter on the external surface of the wheat plants be, or present the appearance of, parasitical plants, that it is produced by the rupture of the overcharged vessels of the plants, and is in fact oxydized sap which had thus escaped and formed a species of paste or jelly on the outside. We do not pretend to deny that in the interval between the exudation and the drying of the sap, that living fungus bodies had not taken up their abode therein, for such is one of the consequences of putrefaction—it is sufficient for us, to endeavor to show that the bursting of the vessels of the wheat plant, is the cause of the rust.

It may now be asked, are there any preventive means to be used? We answer that we think there are—and among them these:

1. *Deep Ploughing*. By this, the roots will be permitted to extend themselves so deep as to be without the immediate range of sudden atmospheric action: all fermentable manure, applied to previous crops, will also be deposited too deep to do harm from similar causes.
2. Application of saline manures, as lime, marl, plaster, salt, &c. and the avoidance of all use of any strong manures, which are liable to active fermentation.
3. Any soil whereon wheat is grown—if not naturally dry, to be made so by draining.
4. Increased quantity of seed to be sown.
5. Earlier sowing, so as to enable the wheat to ripen at least two weeks earlier than at present, and thus avoid the evil effects of the unfavorable weather which prevails at the particular period on which its ripening is now thrown.
6. Sowing an earlier variety of wheat, with the objects above stated in view.
7. Rolling the ground immediately after ploughing in the seed in the fall, and again in the spring.

Thus far of preventive means, now a word or two about remedial ones, should the above fail to keep off the rust.

If after using the precautionary means recommended above, your wheat should become rusted, cut it as soon as the grains may be thoroughly formed, never mind if they should be still in the milk, they will get nourishment enough from the stalk to ripen them. By cutting before the straw is literally destroyed, you not only save the straw, but will get more grain, and better flour than if you wait for it to mature standing in the field on rusted stalks.

BOTTS' STRAW CUTTER—We examined this implement a few days since, and after a most careful examination and trial of its powers, we have no hesitancy in pronouncing it an admirable machine. It is compact and strong in construction, simple in its detail, and works with great ease, cutting straw, or hay, to any desired length with rapidity. The knives are firmly attached, self-sharpening, and, we should think, not easily put out of order. We have not seen any implement of the kind that, were we in want of one, we would sooner purchase, as it combines, in an eminent degree, the three great essential prerequisites—strength, simplicity and efficiency. The cutter we saw was at the Messrs. Mott, upper part of Gay street.

THE COW BLOSSOM—We noticed this fine thorough bred improved short horn Durham cow, a week or two since, and we recur to her again, to say, that, among all the fine animals, of her noble race which have come under our observation, we have never seen one we would as soon possess as her. For long continued deep milking propensities, richness of milk, and product of butter, Blossom may have many equals among the fine animals in our country, but we doubt much, if she has her superior. Nor do her characteristic traits end here—her small and fine head, capacious chest, round and barrel-like ribs, straight back, width of loins, length and straightness of hind quarters; full and deep twist, and good handling, all concur to place her among the very best of her race. We have not the slightest interest in the matter, and only mention her again, with the hope, that we

may attract the attention of some farmer or planter of Maryland to her, as we should be loath to see her sold out of the state, conscientiously believing that a cow which will give 35 quarts of milk a day, and upwards of 17 lbs. of butter in a week, several months after calving, is worthy of being retained in Maryland.

CHILI WHEAT—The barque Cornelia, arrived at this port from Talcahuana, Chili, has brought 250 three bushel sacks of Chili seed wheat, a sample of which we have seen. It is a large white plump wheat, weighs 60 lbs. to the bushel, is clean, and is, as we learn, a bearded variety. Of the productiveness of this wheat, or of its farinaceous properties, we know nothing, and as little of its exemption from the ordinary diseases and insect enemies; but judging from its beautiful appearance and great specific gravity, we have no doubt farmers would find their interest in procuring portions for seeding, as the change might operate advantageously. We have tested the vegetating powers of this wheat, and find them good.

HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE—The Albany Cultivator contains an advertisement of Warren's improved patent Horse Power and Threshing Machine, which is highly recommended by several gentlemen of the state of New-York. In speaking of them they say—"they cheerfully recommend them to the attention of agriculturists, as the most perfect inventions of the character that have fallen under their observation. The simplicity of their construction is truly admirable, while their excellence over all others consists in the astonishing rapidity with which they effectually separate the grain, leaving the straw unbroken, a desideratum hitherto unattained."

"The horse-power is remarkable for its compactness and simplicity; its dimensions being only 4 ft. long, 2½ wide, 18 inches in height, and weighing but 4 or 500 lbs.; besides being applicable to the threshing machine, it can be applied with equal advantage to cotton gins, circular saws, turning lathes, cider and sugar mills."

"With but one horse power, by the threshing machine, 40 bushels of oats may be threshed in one hour, and wheat and other small grain in proportion."

The prices are—

"One-horse power and Threshing Machine,	\$60
Two do do do do	\$75"
Bands from \$3 to \$4.	

If these machines are equal to the representation, they are certainly very cheap; just the things needed by the generality of farmers, and we think that their inventor would do well to send some to this market for sale.

The following notice of this machine has attracted our attention since we observed the advertisement in the Cultivator:

WARREN'S THRESHING MACHINE—We yesterday went up to the foot of Scammel street to see the above named machine, and we must say that we were highly pleased with what we saw. It is the most simple construction possible; consisting merely of a cylinder about eighteen inches long, set with six plates of iron, fixed in to it edgewise, and eight or ten iron bars, on the corners of which the armed cylinder operates. The grain passes between the bars and the cylinder in the straw, but comes out safely delivered. The straws leave the machine as swiftly as they would leave a gun if shot out of it, and as clean of wheat as any operation can make it. The machine which we saw was a "one horse power" machine, and was about thirty inches high by eighteen long, and eighteen wide, and yet with such a machine, forty bushels of oats may be threshed per hour, and that too without bruising or injuring the straw in the least. The exhibition was attended by a goodly number of persons well acquainted with the power and efficiency of such machines, and they unite in saying that it was the best they had ever seen. We saw, also, a straw-cutter of the like simplicity in the same place, and it beat all that we have seen before of that nature. Mr. Leonard Bostwick, 58 Water street, is agent for the sale of these machines. They are sold at one half the price of any others.—*N. Y. Daily Plebian*.

MR. GOWEN'S SALE OF DURHAMS—The sale of Durham stock of James Gowen, Esq. a public spirited farmer of Philadelphia county, Pa. took place near Germantown as advertised by him on the 8th inst. We had a slight glance of five

of them purchased by C. B. Calvert, Esq. of Prince George's co., Md. as they passed on their way to the upper depot of the Balt. & Ohio rail road. They consisted of the cows Roan Anna, and Pocahontas, imported, with Roanoke, her bull calf, 5 months old, by Prince of Wales an imported bull bred by Rev. H. Berry; and heifers Dolly, a 2 year old, and Juno, a calf. We regretted much that, owing to these animals being on the wing, we had not an opportunity of critically examining them, but from their fine appearance and high breeding, we have no doubt their patriotic purchaser has done good service to old Prince George, by adding them to his herd. That he may realise his fondest anticipations is our sincere wish, as above those of all other men, the enterprises of agriculturists deserve to be crowned with success, being as they are always identified with the interests and happiness of mankind.

Since writing the above, we find the subjoined notice of the sale in the Philadelphia Inquirer:

The Durham Cattle Sale—The sale of the Durham Cattle, advertised some time since by Wolbert & Herkness, from the herd of James Gowen, Esq., Mount Airy, came off at the Rising Sun, three miles from this city, on Tuesday last. The weather was very fine, the company large and highly respectable. Indeed such an assemblage of worthy yeomanry, and such a herd of cattle, could not fail to inspire a lively hope for the future prosperity and character of our country. Owing to the times, Mr. G. submitted with good grace to the sacrifice at which some of the animals sold, particularly the calves of his celebrated Cow Dairy Maid, but as they went into the hands of spirited gentlemen, competent to their charge, one of the objects of the sale was thus fully answered. But when Mr. G. reflects that it was much easier sometime back to command money than now, the sale was altogether creditable to him as a breeder.

PURCHASERS—Roan Anna, roan, 4 years old, \$125, Charles B. Calvert, Esq. of Prince George's county, Md.

Gloucester, roan, a calf 4 months old \$50, Mr. Henry Chorley, Dairyman, Falls of Schuylkill, Philada.

Pocahontas, imported, light roan, 6 years old, \$150, Charles B. Calvert, Esq.

Young Cherry, calf of Pocahontas by Prince of Wales, red and white, 21 months old, \$80, J. W. Ashmead, Esq. Delaware county.

Roanoke, roan, calf do by do, 4 months old \$60, Charles B. Calvert, Esq.

Victoria, imported, roan, 8 years old, \$100, Saml. Leiper, Esq. Delaware county.

Simon Snyder, dark roan, calf to the above, 16 months old, \$102 50, J. W. Ashmead, Esq.

Juno, white, calf of Dairy Maid, \$155, Chas. B. Calvert, Esq.

Calisto, white, 6 months old, calf Dairy Maid, \$100, Den. Kelly, Esq. Delaware county.

Rosy Ann, red and white, 7 months old, \$70, George H. Thomson, Esq. of Germantown.

Dolly, roan, 2 years old, by Prince of Wales, \$120, Charles B. Calvert, Esq.

Young American Comet, white, 2 months old, \$30, Mr. Alsop, of Montgomery county.

Young Rowan, red and white, calf, \$30, Aaron Clement, Esq. of Philada. county.

Calves Prince Albert, 5 months old; Mrs. 6 months old; Ned of the Hill, 9 months old, and Cow Kitty Clover, withdrawn.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS—Within the last two weeks there has been a manifest improvement in the aspect of affairs—a new confidence has sprung up in every department of business, and from various quarters we hear of the renewal of operations in manufacturing, mechanical and mining establishments which had been wholly or partially suspended, and of preparations for starting new works of a similar kind—Instead of the slow step, the down-cast look, the countenance betokening little else than the indication of "hope deferred, which maketh the heart sick," which so recently characterised almost every class and profession of our community, we now behold the buoyant tread, the erect bearing, and the animated face, the sure indices of a fresh, a life-giving vigor, which, if controuled by discretion, will lead to the improvement of the financial, as well as to the physical resources of the country—Confidence and stability alone are required to produce health and prosperity in our social condition, and we hope that nothing will occur to reduce the country again to that depressed state from which it is confidently believed it is now arising. That the Farming and Planting interests may also enjoy their portion of this returning prosperity, we most

sincerely pray; for no classes need or deserve it more than they.

From the numerous annunciations upon this subject by journalists in different sections, we copy the following from the Baltimore American:

PROSPECTS OF BUSINESS—THE TIMES.—Since the passage of the Tariff bill a better state of things has succeeded to the previous depression in almost every department of business. It is now considered that a firm basis is established upon which operations may be conducted with some assurance as to results. The general feeling in the community is more cheerful and lively than it has appeared to be at any time within the last few years.

In other Atlantic cities the same renewed spirit of improvement is also visible. The New York Commercial of Saturday remarks: "It may not perhaps be said that the amount of business transactions has been materially increased, but it is certainly true that more disposition for business is evinced among all classes. Confidence in a better state of things is becoming more general, and most business men begin to feel that we have seen the worst. We cannot anticipate very large business, nor if it were practicable, do we consider that it would be desirable. The means of the community have been materially reduced. The circulation of the banks is at a very low point, and although they could safely expand, and would gladly do so, yet an increase of discounts must take place with the general restoration of confidence, and founded upon the legitimate wants of the community."

A gradual return to the full flood tide of enterprise and prosperity is to be desired in preference to any sudden movements. The country has probably learned some useful lessons upon the necessity of prudence and caution in matters of business—that there is such a thing as over doing—and that industry and economy, while they constitute the surest means for the acquisition of wealth, constitute also the best foundation for a stable fortune.

DEATH CAUSED BY AN EXTERNAL APPLICATION OF LAUDANUM—A case of death from the absorption of laudanum, applied externally, has just occurred in Paris. A young dramatic writer, M. Camille Bernay, whose first attempts had been very favorably spoken of, was ordered by his father, who is a physician, to apply, for a slight indisposition, a poultice on the stomach, on which he was to let fall a few drops of laudanum. To assuage the pain, which was acute, the patient let fall, not four or five drops, but the contents of the whole vial. The effect was almost instantaneous after the application of the poultice. Antidotes were applied immediately; but M. C. Bernay died shortly afterwards.

Asiatic Cholera—Some alarm has been felt in New-Orleans, because one death from Asiatic Cholera has been reported by the Board of Health. The Crescent City says:—Isolated cases of this disease have occurred in New-York, and may perhaps occur again in New-Orleans during the summer, but there is no appearance of its assuming an epidemic character. Prudence in eating unripe fruit and frequently violent cases of sporadic cholera morbus assumes the type of the Asiatic and terminates fatally.

A letter from Michigan says that wheat is there worth fifty cents a bushel. The cost of sending flour to New-York is about two dollars a barrel, and other expenses of sales sixty two cents a barrel.—Flour consequently, at the price of 50 cents a bushel for the wheat in Michigan, must bring \$5.12 per barrel in New York. If the price goes lower, it is believed most of the farmers will hold on to their grain. Generally speaking, they are able to do this.

Tar for greasing wagons, we think an absurd article. In the hottest weather it soon gums up and becomes adhesive, and in cold weather is always so. Wherever iron axle-trees are used, blacklead mixed with grease is best, or flour mixed with lard.—*American Agriculturist*.

A Mammoth Melon—A muskmelon weighing forty and a half pounds, measures forty-five inches in circumference on an average, was sent us a few days ago, in a polite manner, by Mr. J. A. Barry, in whose garden, on Eden's Sound, it grew. Mr. Barry informs us that, from a piece of ground about 100 feet square, he has obtained nearly 200, several of them weighing from 20 to 34 lb.—*Raleigh Register*.

TO THE SCIENTIFIC.

The causes why some Shell and Petrified Fish have been found upon the highest mountains of the world, as well as some Fossil Remains at any depth under the Earth's surface.

It is only lately that a change in the angle between the elliptic and the equator has been found out, being so small that it has always escaped the observation of former Astronomers, and since it has been found, all scientific men believe to this day that after a certain period it will have a retrograde motion, as is most always the case in the Planetary system. This is only a supposition, and every thing tends to prove the contrary. I am not of the same opinion—but I believe that the angle will keep increasing until the equator completes a revolution on the globe, passing by all the degrees of latitude as well as the poles—and moreover that it has made more than one revolution already, the angle being about twenty-two and a half degrees. This will prove the world much older than men make it, the change being only a few seconds in one year; but when we think how long it will take for all these strata, to attain the formation of granite, we are no more surprised at the slow motion of the Equator. This change is proved by the fossil remains found at any depth below the earth's surface, where they must have been deposited previous to the accumulation of matter upon them, for the matter does not grow and pass, but always changes its position. The earth is accumulated upon them by the rivers, as we see every day at their mouths. Some Islands are formed, and after a while become terra firma, and strata on strata, are formed, and become high mountains, and beginning to decay in their turn, until they again descend to their base, where we find some petrified fish and sea shells. The insensible change of the equator produces the same where the matter of the world is most rarified, as well as where it is the most dense, and so as to re-establish the equilibrium all must be moving on the earth.—This is what causes the annual change of the centre of gravity of the world, following always the matter. The mountains forming themselves and decaying before they arrive at the poles, where they disappear altogether by the density of the matter being greater at the poles, than elsewhere.

A COUNTRY COW.

Esteemed Friend.—As I know it will be interesting to you, and I believe to many of your readers, I send you an account of the butter obtained from a cow—which you will remember to have seen when last I had the pleasure to see you at Allerton,—known as the "M'Elroy Cow," and which, considering that she had only the common feed of the rest of the dairy, is, I think, to be considered rather extraordinary. This cow is well known in this vicinity as the "M'Elroy Cow," from the name of her former possessor, who was a tenant on the farm of Samuel Worth, of whom I purchased her for sixty dollars, and who assured me she had, with additional feed, made sixteen pounds of butter for several successive weeks; the capacity of her udder being oftentimes so great as almost to deprive her of the means of rising, when lying down. She is said to be nearly related to the Guernsey breed, which, if dairy properties alone are regarded, without reference to shape, size, and feeding, stand probably unrivalled. These cows, from their being small, and occupying little room, are often brought over by vessels from Europe as ship-cows, for the use of the passengers, being selected on account of their superior yield of milk in proportion to food consumed; and it is, therefore, more than probable that the "M'Elroy Cow" is descended from such importation, for she is as homely an animal in these and some other respects as can well be conceived.

I have succeeded in obtaining from her two heifer calves, which fell on the 1st day of April, 1841 and '2, respectively; these are sired by "His Grace," my imported Durham bull, and give fair promise of proving themselves worthy their claim to noble blood. The amount of butter made in one week is within two ounces of fourteen pounds, the milk averaging about thirty quarts per day; the yield of butter being only one and a half pounds short of that of my imported Durham-cow Bessie; and I have reason to believe that with moderate feed, in addition to pasture, the two cows would make from thirty-one to thirty-two pounds of butter per week.—*Far. Cab.*

Allerton, June 8, 1842.

PASCHALL MORRIS.

Give an eye this month to preparations for your orchard for the coming fall.

Beautiful and True.—The following well written article deserves to be studied, remembered and practiced upon by every parent and teacher.

POWER OF THE VOICE OVER CHILDREN.

It is usual to attempt the management of children either by corporal punishment, or by rewards addressed to the sense, or by words alone. There is one other means of government, the power and importance of which are seldom regarded. I refer to the human voice. A blow may be inflicted on a child, accompanied by words so uttered as to counteract entirely its intended effect. Or, the parent may use language in the correction of the child, not objectionable in itself, yet spoken in a tone which more than defeats its influence.

We are by no means aware of the power of voice in swaying the soul. The anecdote of a good lady, in regard to her minister's sermons, is to the point. She heard a discourse from him which pleased her exceedingly. She expressed to a friend the hope that he would preach it again. "Perhaps," said her friend in reply, "he may print it." "Ah," said she "he could not print it in that holy tone." There is a tone in the pulpit, which, false as is the taste from which it proceeds, does indeed work wonders. So is there a tone in our intercourse with children, which may be among the most efficient aids in their right education.

Let any one endeavor to recall the image of a fond mother long since at rest in heaven. Her sweet smile and ever clear countenance are brought vividly to recollection. So also is her voice; and blessed is that parent who is endowed with a pleasing utterance. What is it that lulls the infant to repose? It is no array of mere words. There is no charm to the untaught one in letters, syllables and sentences. It is the sound which strikes its little ear, that soothes and composes it to sleep. A few notes, however unskillfully arranged, if uttered in a soft tone, are found to possess a magic influence. Think we that this influence is confined to the cradle? No—it diffuses every age, and ceases not while the child remains under the parental roof. Is the boy growing rude in manner or boisterous speech? I know of no instrument so sure to control these tendencies, as the gentle tones of a mother. She who speaks to her son harshly, does but give to his conduct the sanction of her own example. She pours oil on the already raging flame. In the pressure of duty, we are liable to utter ourselves hastily to our children. Perhaps a threat is expressed in a loud and irritating tone. Instead of allaying the passions of the child, it serves directly to increase them. Every fretful expression awakens in him the same spirit which produced it. So does a pleasant voice call up agreeable feelings. Whatever disposition, therefore, we would encourage in a child, the same we should manifest in the tone with which we address him.

The mind is fashioned and furnished, in the main, at school; but the character of the affections is derived chiefly from home.—I have heard of a father, who, when his children became engaged in a dispute, would at once require them to unite in a song. The blending of their voices in harmony was soon found to subdue their angry and contentious feelings. There is a native, spontaneous, untaught music. It consists in the tones which issue from her who is overflowing with Christian love. While, then, I would advise the mother to the culture of a pleasant voice, and warn her of the evils of addressing her children harshly, I would still more earnestly counsel her to discipline her heart. Out of a kind heart come naturally, kind tones. She who would train up her family in the sweet spirit of Christ, can succeed best and most enduring of all, by cherishing such sentiments as shall seek their own unbidden expression in gentle yet all powerful tones.—*Hartford Courant.*

A Great Work.—"The education of our children," said John Adams to his wife, "is never out of my mind. Train them to virtue. Habituate them to industry, activity and spirit. Make them consider every vice as shameful and unmanly. Fire them with ambition to be useful. Make them disdain to be destitute of any useful ornamental knowledge."

WASHINGTON CAKE.—This cake derives its name from the fact that it was a great favorite at the table of General Washington: the last two years of his life it always formed one of the delicacies of his breakfast table, and is considered one of the standing dishes of a Virginia *dejeuner*.

Receipt for Making.—Take two lbs. of flour, one quart of milk, with an ounce of butter heated together, put the milk and butter into the flour when it is about lukewarm, add a penny's worth of yeast, 3 eggs and a tea spoonful of salt, place it in pans over night, and bake it in the morning, in a quick oven for three quarters of an hour.

To the Lovers of Green Corn.—The epicurean of the Cincinnati Message says he does not know a more delicious plate of cakes than can be made of green corn which our market is so abundantly supplied. Take the hardest ears, grate them on a corn grater, mix the wet meal thus obtained in the same manner and to the same consistence as you mix dry Indian meal, salt, bake on the griddle. Butter, and eat while warm, and you will "repeat the dose" the next day. This is a great article of fall diet in Kentucky, and the Corn crackers understand very well what is good.

Sweet Corn Pudding.—Take three large ears of fresh sweet corn, split the kernels lengthwise of the ear, and with the back of a knife scrape off the corn, leaving the hulls on the cob; beat two eggs; add three pints of milk, and a spoonful of sugar; mix this with the corn—salt to your taste—bake two or three hours. To be eaten hot, with butter; and a rare dish it is too.

The best and most simple Receipt for preserving Eggs.—Pack them during the summer and fall for winter. Take a stone crock or firkin, and put in a layer of salt, half an inch deep—insert your eggs on the small end, and cover each layer of eggs with a layer of salt. If the eggs are fresh when packed, and put in a cool, dry place, they will keep perfectly good until the following summer.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN.—A writer in the Farmer's Register, who being a slaveholder has a large family under his care, says that for nearly thirty years he has found the following preparation a certain cure for worms:—"Take the fat of old bacon, sliced and fried in a pan until the essence is all out of it, take out the rind first, then put in as much worm-seed (vulgarly called Jerusalem Oak,) as is necessary, as much sugar or molasses as will make it palatable, and give it three mornings in succession. The children will eat it freely—some you will have to restrain from eating too much. Incredible as it may appear, I have known as many as one hundred and twenty or thirty large worms come from a child three or four years old. I usually give the medicine spring and fall.

Blowing Rocks.—A much cheaper and safer way of breaking up rocks, may in many localities be used, instead of drilling and blowing them with gunpowder. The method referred to has been tried with great success in many instances. It is simply to build a fire with some dry wood upon them, and when they are well heated, throw water upon them, which will be as certain to break them as powder. In this way the largest and hardest rock may be reduced to small fragments in a very short time, by the labor of a small boy.—*Newburyport Herald.*

McCormick's Reaping Machine.—Since the publication of our last we have received several additional certificates of the superiority of this implement, and also a statement from the inventor that he is prepared to furnish machines of the best quality for \$100, or to sell rights upon accommodating terms. His address is Steele's Tavern, Augusta, Virginia.—*South-east Planter.*

We learn from the Wilmington (Del.) Republican of the 9th instant that Mr. WILLIAM WEBB, living within a half mile of that city, has now in full operation a mill for manufacturing sugar from corn stalks. It is stated that a committee of the New Castle County Agricultural Society, and a distinguished sugar grower from Louisiana, will shortly visit Mr. Webb, for the purpose of witnessing the simple but interesting process, and judging of its practicability.

WESTERN OATS.—The Wisconsin Whig narrates that a man by the name of Wayne recently went into a field of oats, at the head of Platte river; that he lost his way while in them; that, not returning at night, search was made for him next day, and he was at last discovered by some men who were passing by seated on a load of hay. He attracted their attention by constantly jumping up in the oats. The oats were eight feet high, and Wayne being a short man was as badly off as if he had been in the everglades of Florida.

India Rubber.—A new use has been found for this article at the South. They make bags of it, which they fill with cotton and then float them down the rivers, as the lumbermen do their pine logs. Ninety-three bales were lately floated down the Alabama by this method. These sacks may supersede the "broad horns" on the Mississippi, yet. —*Mechanic.*

Recipe.—The fumes of brimstone are useful in removing stains of linen, &c.—thus, if a red rose be held in fumes of a brimstone match, the color will soon begin to change, and at length the flower will become white. By the same process, fruit stains or iron molds may be removed from linen or cotton clothes, if the spots be previously moistened with water.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

Kept at Schellman Hall, near Sykesville, for August, 1842

WIND			TEMPERATURE			REMARKS.
Mor.	N'n.	Eve.	Mor.	N'n.	Eve.	
1 N.	N.	N.	54	65	60	Frost. Clear.
2 N.	N.	N.	58	75	60	Cear.
3 N.	N.	N.	60	72	70	Clear.
4 N.	E.	E.	62	75	70	Clear.
5 N.	SW.	S.	63	64	44	Rain. Thunder.
6 SE.	E.	E.	60	75	50	Foggy. Clear.
7 E. SE.	E.	E.	60	74	60	Do Clear.
8 E.	E.	E.	60	75	64	Do Clear.
9 E.	S.	S.	65	78	70	Do Clear. Rain. Clear.
10 S.	S.	S.	66	77	76	Do Clear.
11 E.	S.	S.	50	70	64	Clear.
12 S.	S.	S.	70	75	70	Foggy. Clear. Rain.
13 E.	S.	S.	70	75	70	Do Clear. Shower.
14 E.	E. SW.	65	79	74	74	Do Clear.
15 E.	E.	E.	70	80	73	Do Clear.
16 E.	E.	S.	71	78	70	Clear.
17 E.	SE.	SE.	70	79	64	Showery.
18 E.	S. SW.	68	80	79	70	Foggy. Clear.
19 SW.	SW.	SW.	70	79	70	Clear.
20 S.	N.	N.	60	78	65	Clear.
21 N.	NE.	NE.	70	75	73	Clear.
22 E.	E.	NE.	70	77	70	Clear.
23 NE.	E.	NE.	60	75	73	Clear.
24 E.	E.	E.	70	73	73	Cloudy. Rain. Heavy Storm.
25 E.	NE.	SW.	70	75	70	Rain. Cloudy.
26 S.	S.	S.	72	80	75	Clear. Shower.
27 S.	SW.	SW.	68	80	78	Clear.
28 SW.	W.	W.	70	80	76	Clear.
29 N.	N.	N.	75	81	76	Clear.
30 N.	SE.	S.	75	82	74	Clear.
31 S.	E.	SE.	65	78	65	Clear.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

General Remarks.—The enactment of the new Tariff,—by which the prostrate industry of the country is enabled to lift up its head, and stability and greater certainty are given to the operations of trade—is beginning to be felt in its good effects. Confidence is in the way of being restored, and the feeling of the community generally is decidedly of a cheerful, hopeful character. The belief is universal that things will now gradually and steadily improve.

Flour.—Howard street Flour has further declined and sales of good standard brands were made from stores on Saturday at \$4.12½. To-day holders are generally asking the same price but we are advised of a sale at \$4. We are unable to-day to quote a definite wagon price.

Sales of two or three thousand barrels of City Mills on Saturday at \$4.25. Holders nominally ask that price to-day, but less would be taken. We hear of no transactions.

There is very little Susquehanna Flour in market. Sales of small parcels at \$4.25.

Grain.—Sales of Md. red wheats to-day at 70a80 cts. for good to prime parcels, and common and inferior lots lower as in quality. No Pennsylvania Wheats at market for some days. Sales of Md. Corn at 50 cts. for yellow, and 50a51 cts. for white. Sales of Penna. yellow at 51 cts. Sales of Md. Rye at 45a50 cts. We quote Oats at 20 cts. which is the current price to-day.

Provisions.—In the provision market there has been but little doing to-day and prices continue as last quoted, viz. Mess Pork is held at \$8.25a\$8.50; No. 1 at \$7; Prime at \$6.25a\$6.50; Baltimore Mess Beef at \$8.50; No. 1 at \$6.50 and Prime at \$4.50. Bacon continues in good request, and the sales are at former rates, viz. Prime Western assorted at 54a44 cts; Sides at 44 cts; Shoulders at 44a5 cts, and Hams at 64a8 cts as in quality. Lard is held at 74 cts for No. 1 Western in kegs, with very little demand.

Hogs.—The market has been but scantily supplied with Live Hogs during the week, and the price has advanced. We quote at \$5.75 per 100 lbs.

Cotton.—Sales of about 140 bales Louisiana and Mobile at 81a 91 cts. 6 months. A small lot of Georgia, of common quality, at 81 cts.

Flax Seed.—We quote the wagon price at \$1.25 per bushel. We are not advised of any sales from store.

Timothy Seed.—Small sales are making from stores at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel as in quality.

Sugars.—The sales of Sugars which have been effected this week shows an advance of 50 to 60 cents per hundred

pounds since the new Tariff took effect.—We note sales by private contract of a lot of Porto Rico at \$6.12½; of Cuba clarified at \$10, and of white Havana box at \$9. At auction on Tuesday 354 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at \$5.40 a \$7.20. To-day 55 hhds. Cuba were sold at \$5.60a\$5.76.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco market has displayed much activity this week for all descriptions, and the sales have been to a considerable extent. All of the good and fine descriptions of Maryland are taken as soon as they appear at market, at prices which show a slight improvement, though the advance is not sufficient to induce us to alter our quotations. Sales have been freely made of the common and middling qualities at the prices heretofore asked for them, but we cannot find any improvement in the rates for these descriptions. Our quotations embrace the range of the market, viz: inferior and common Maryland at \$2.50 a \$3.50; middling to good \$4 a \$6; good \$6.50 a \$8; and fine \$8 a 12. There has also been a moderate business done in Ohio; the sales embracing all descriptions, viz: common to middling \$3.50a\$4.50; good \$5 a \$6, fine red and wrapery \$6.50a\$10; fine yellow \$7.50 a\$10; and extra wrapery \$11a\$13. The inspections of the week comprise 986 hhds. Maryland; 342 hhds. Ohio; 20 hhds. Kentucky; and 14 hhds. Virginia—total 1362 hhds.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9.—Flour is dull at \$4.62½ on the Delaware, but in Market and Broad streets sales have been made at \$4.50, which may be considered the market rate to-day. Pennsylvania Wheat 90a92 cents per bushel for prime. Corn has declined about 2 cents a bushel, and Southern Oats are selling afloat at 22a22½ cts. Business is certainly gradually improving in almost every branch of trade and commerce. The stock of salt Provisions has considerably diminished and prices are more firm. Cotton is firm with quite small sales. Beef Cattle, 876 head at market, of which 490 went to New York, sales at 4a5 cts. extra 54, 460 Hogs sold at \$4.80a5 per 100 lbs.

New York, Sept. 10.—The sales of Rice are 350 tcs, at \$2.50a75, cash. Sugar is firm, but with a moderate demand; sales Porto Rico at 54a64 cts.—There is a good demand for Tobacco. There is a better demand for coarse wool, and some important sales have been made of that and American pulled. But little has been done in Cotton, the market steady. Flour is cheaper. Ohio in good order is selling at \$4.50, and Genesee at \$4.62; 300 bbls. Troy at \$4.62 2000 bus. Southern Wheat, rather inferior, sold at 70 cts. bu. Rye, Corn and Oats, no change.

Charleston, Sept. 10.—Cotton.—There is very little doing. The sales are only 550 bags 54a84 cts. Rice.—The sales are 773 tierces at \$2.06a\$2.44. Grain.—The sales are 1800 bushels Va. flint Corn at 65, and 1500 Md yellow at 63 cts. Flour.—The receipts are 2300 bbls. which have reduced prices—Howard st. \$5.50a\$5.75; Virginia \$5.50a\$6.75.

New Orleans, Sept. 3.—Cotton.—But little business done. There is little or no old cotton in market. Good middling to good fair new ranges from 74 to 94 cts. Sugar.—In better demand. We quote ordinary 24a3; common to fair 34a44 cts; prime 44a54 cts. Molasses.—Demand and supply limited at 10a12 cts. Tobacco.—Sales only of 130 hhds. at \$2, 4 and 5 for fair lots; and 24, 44 and 54 for select lots. Flour.—Prices fluctuate, but the market is now dull at \$4.25a\$4.37 for superfine. Lard.—Small sales at 54a7 cts. The stock on hand is about 15,000 kegs. Lead.—a sale of 3000 pigs for the North at \$2.75.

At Cincinnati, in the week ending on the 6th inst. there had been a considerable increase in the produce market, by reason of the rise of the Ohio. Clear mess Pork \$5.75 a \$6; mess do \$4.50a4.75; prime \$3.75a\$4; prices of Bacon continued at \$2.50a3; No. 1 and No. 2 Lard 5a5½ for the former, and 4a4½ for the latter. Limited receipts of Flour—price \$2.75; Wheat 40a45c.

At Alexandria, on Saturday, there were no sales of Flour—market very dull. Sales of several cargoes of Wheat at 65a85c as per kind and quantity. Corn 50c per bushel. Oats at 18c from wagons. Beef Cattle plenty at \$3.50a\$4.50 per 100 lbs; Hogs were in demand at \$5.50.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is \$40.

He is also prepared to build Stationary Horse Powers of the very best and simplest construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather belts, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. Corn Mills and all other kinds of machinery built to order.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any other kind of machinery at the shortest notice.

Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the neatest and strongest manner, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber.

au 24

WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. co. Md.

EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLOUGH WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLOUGH, with the above named peculiarities, viz: with a concave Landside and double share. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st, That it will be kept in repair at considerable less expense than other Ploughs in use;—2d, That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing;—3d, He believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me.

J. S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

July 27

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or N 20, Pratt street.

Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.

N.B. Wood received in payment at market price,

ap. 22 3m

E. J. COOPER.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL, & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23

WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of young Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeder (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No 34 or 37, Vol. 2 of this paper.) Price at their piggery \$15 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$16 per pair. All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address,

T. T. & E. GORSUCH,

Hersford, Baltimore Co. Md.

mh 23

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

FOR SALE—A few choice Berkshires at very low prices.

au 24

DEVONS—DURHAMS—BERKSHIRES.

As the season is approaching for the shipment of cattle, &c. to the South and South West, the subscriber is prepared to furnish animals of the above breeds at prices suited to the times. Among the Durhams are two young BULLS, of very superior forms, and pedigrees, from stock selected for the late Gen. Emory—Also several out of imported and other stock; also crosses of Devon and Durham, and these on native stock.

Of DEVONS, a vigorous and handsome BULL and two HEIFERS, all one year old last spring; two HEIFERS, 2 years old last spring, one expected to calve in 5 or 6 weeks, by a Devon bull—the other probably in calf by the same bull—To any one wanting to get into the stock, who will take the bull and two youngest heifers, they will be sold for \$100 the lot, deliverable in this city at any time between this and the 1st of December. Also COWS and BULLS of different ages and superior quality. Also a yoke of OXEN, a very fine pair, whose step is equal to that of horses.

HOGS—Several Sows and Boars, 6 to 9 months old, of the pure Berkshire breed, some of the former now in pig; they will be sold very low.

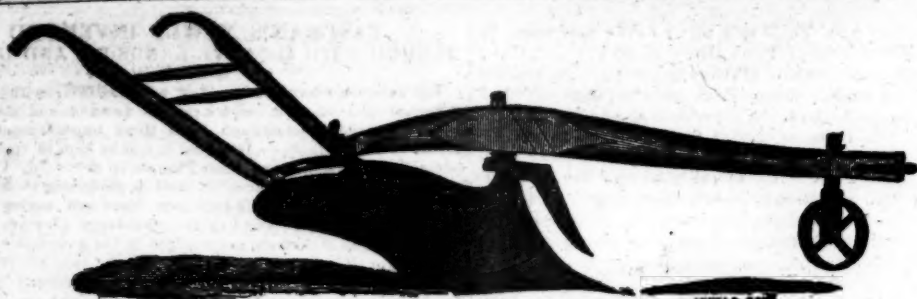
SHEEP—New Leicester or Bakewell Rams and Ewes, one year last spring, and some Ram lambs of this spring's lambing.

Address

au 31

SAM'L SANDS,

Office American Farmer.



BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing-Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup,—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for “general purposes.” The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$50, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 1/2 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a “Double Mould-Board Plough,” turning

a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 3, wt. 70 lbs \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 12 1/2 Cents. The above Ploughs are sold for cash only. DENMEADS & DANIELS, corner Monument and North-sts. A. G. & N. U. MOTT, corner Forest and Ensor sts. B. H. WILSON, No. 52 Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard. Baltimore July 20 1842.

BENTLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILERS.

The subscribers, assignees of the “Patent Portable Convoluted Steam Boilers,” are prepared to fill orders at short notice for the above boilers, either for boiling water, or for generating steam, viz. steaming vegetables, &c. for cattle and hogs, for cooking & washing purposes in public houses and institutions; also for various mechanical purposes where hot water only is required, viz. Hatters, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Dyers, Soap Boilers, &c. for all of which purposes they are now in successful operation.

We have within the last six months succeeded in making some very important improvements, which have done away with the few small objections heretofore urged against them.

They are now operated with Anthracite Coal equally well as with wood. In no instance has the saving in fuel been estimated at less than 3-4, and in time and labor one-half. The saving in room is very great. The one doing all the cooking at the Maryland Penitentiary is only 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure. The boilers are invariably made of strong copper, and will last for years.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

Manufactory, McCalland's Brewery, Holliday near Pleasant st. Baltimore, July 25, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Baltimore, 30th June, 1842.

Messrs. Bentley, Randall & Co.—Gentlemen—It was so late in the season before I was prepared to use your portable Steam Generator at my farm, that I have not had the opportunity of testing fully and practically the great advantages said to be obtained from its use. But from the trials I have witnessed, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe it to be a most valuable article, and should be in possession of every farmer that believes in the economy of cooking or steaming food for cattle.

I have been using an agricultural boiler for cooking food for my horned cattle and hogs; this I have laid aside under the belief that fifty bushels of food may be cooked with your steamer in the same time, and with the same quantity of fuel that was required to cook 5 or 6 bushels in the boiler that I had been using.

For convenience and comfort, great saving in time and labour, fuel and money, I think your steam generator may with safety be recommended. Respectfully yours, ROBERT A. TAYLOR, The Meadows, Baltimore co. Jan. 14, 1842.

As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides attending to my “pigery,” containing upwards of thirty-two store pigs and two “brooders,” steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from 50 to 100 bushels of cut corn stalks for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i. e. cut corn stalks contains 50 bushels (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place. A friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it.

Respectfully,

ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.

We also have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, who have recently adopted them, viz. DAVID BARNUM, City Hotel, and to Capt. JACKSON, Warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, where the second one has been adopted within a few weeks for Washing and Soap Boiling, a No. 3. Dr. Robt. Dorsey of Edward, has very recently adopted another of larger dimensions.

Address

BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

Baltimore, Md. July 25, 1842.

Those marked thus * have size No. 4 in use; thus † use

PRICES.			
No. 5.	No. 1 for Boiling only	For boiling and steaming	
	2 do	30 do	40
	3 do	45 do	55
	4 do	65 do	75
	5 do	85 do	100

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AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	\$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 630 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 24 ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer. sep 1 if

POWDERED LIMESTONE.

For the improvement of sandy soils and all soils deficient of calcareous matter, is offered for sale at \$1 1/2 per bbl. by

WILLIAM CHILD, No. 88 South st. Bowly's wharf.

Who has also for sale, one large Stand Cask of about 360 galls. Hhds. Pipes, half Pipes and Quarter Casks suitable for cider.

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power	\$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour,	35 to 40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour,	15 to 75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers	75 to 150
Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article,	12
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives,	20 to 35
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order.	
Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.	

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore. may 28

HOVEY SEEDLING STRAWBERRY

A gentleman in the vicinity of Baltimore will dispose of a few hundred plants of this celebrated seedling, at \$1 per doz. The original plants were obtained from Messrs. Hovey last season, and the fruit this season was very fine. Apply at this office. au 31

TURNIP SEED, GROWTH 1842.

In consequence of the increased demand and superiority of our WHITE FLAT and RED TOP TURNIP SEED, we have raised largely of those two kinds, and can promise our customers seed, which will produce finely shaped Turnips, mild and entirely free from that spicy hot taste that seed of imperfect quality produces; also, 15 other kinds of yellow and white Turnip Seed of our own raising and imported, all of which vegetates well. The imported seed is as perfect as usual. It is a fact, however, well known by planters of experience, that turnip seed as well as many other imported vegetable seeds, are much inferior to those raised at our seed gardens; so glaring is the difference that we are driven to the necessity of raising many kinds, and at considerable advance in cost.

Price of Turnip Seed of our own raising, \$1 per lb. Imported do. 75c. “

an 3 R. SINCLAIR, jr. and CO. 60 Light st. if

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO. South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Proudy's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are today numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds. MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to \$25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 if

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMMONT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says:

“The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation.”

“Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting of attachment” or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, and that with a crane or level” it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire.”

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economize fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel

do	do	do	One barrel	\$12.50
do	do	do	One and a half	20.00
do	do	do	Two barrels	28.00
do	do	do	Three do	38.00
do	do	do	Four do	48.00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md. de 15 if